THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

ROCKINGHAM SUPERIOR COURT.

There was but one cause tried that attracted much interest, viz: State vs. Harney G. Taylor removed from Stokes. The defendant was accused of the crime of arson, and put on trial for his life; but after a most thorough investigation of the cause, was triumphantly acquitted. The circumstances of his arrest were briefly these: In October, 1861, a mill house in the county of Stokes belonging to Joel Hawkins, was consumed by fire. Mr. Taylor was at the time, the miller. Mr. Hawkins suspected his miller of the burning, procured his arrest and confinement in prison until Stokes Superior Court; when Taylor moved his trial to Rockingham Hon. Thos. Settle, Hon. J. T. Morehead and A. H. Joyce, Esq., appeared for the prosecution. The defence was entrusted to Hon. J. A. Gilmer, and Messrs. Joseph Masten and Wm. L. Scott.

The evidence relied upon by the prosecution was entirely circumstantial. The Judge's charge was clear and impartial; the jury was out all Thursday night, and until after the meeting of the Court on Friday morning, when they returned a verdict of not guilty; whereupon the Judge informed them that, in his opinion, their verdict was a just one and in accordance with the law and the evidence.

Greensboro' Patriot, 6th.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body held its session last week at Wake Forest College, commencing on the 29th ult. Rev. Jas. McDaniel, of Fayetteville, was unanimously re-elected President.—Rev. T. E. Skinner, of this City, President W. M. Wingate, of Wake Forest College and Rev. B. F. Marable, were elected Vice Presidents; Rev. J. D. Hufham, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, was elected Recording Secretary; Rev. J. S. Purifoy, Treasurer; and Professor W. T. Walters, Auditor. The number of delegates in attendance was respectable, but not so large as usual. Several ministers were present from the General Association of Virginia. The usual business of the Convention was conducted with dispatch and decorum,—*Raleigh Standard.*

North Carolina's Quota.—It has been frequently stated in the papers recently that N. C. has furnished more than her equal proportion of soldiers for the war. If this be true, no more soldiers should be permitted to leave North Carolina until the other States are required to supply their fair proportion. It is a trite and true saw that a free horse should never be rode to death. If the men of North-Carolina have volunteered more freely and more readily obeyed the requirements of the first call for conscripts than the other States, they should be excused from the second call until the other States come up to an equality with them. This matter should be certainly looked into in time to protect North Carolina from injustice.—*Green. Patriot.*

The Right Stamp.—In the midst of the spirit of extortion and avarice in the land, it is refreshing to meet with a man or woman now-a-days who rises above this spirit, and 'lives to let live.' There are a few such to be found. They remind one of the oases in the desert.

We learn that our old friend Harrison Parker, of Red Mountain district, Orange county, who is a tanner, has never yet sold sole leather for more than 50 cts. per pound, or upper leather for more than $4 per side. He does not make leather, however, for the speculators, but for his neighbors and friends. Such men can be relied upon when the pinch comes.—*Ral. Standard.*

A Valuable Salt Mine.—A salt mine has recently been discovered at Iberia, Louisiana, which is said to be exhaustible. It is in an island in Vermillion Bay, and owned by Judge Avery. He receives 3½ cents per pound for all the salt mined, by individuals, and thus far about 500,000 pounds have been taken out; but he charges the government only 2½ cents per lb. The salt is about 20 feet from the surface, is solid and pure, and can be transported in boxes and barrels. It has been analyzed, and is said to contain 99 parts of pure salt, with a trace of gypsum.

From the Savannah Time.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR HARD TIMES.

"What man has done, man may do."

NO. 1.—SHOES.

1. The earliest protection to the human foot was the *Sandal.* This was a simple sole, or at best an open shoe, fastened to the foot by thongs.

If we are to infer its history from its name (derived from *sanis sanidos*, the Greek for board,) more commonly of leather, and sometimes, among the wealthy, of silver and gold. The earliest sandal was flat at sole; then it was improved by a raised and hollowed piece at each end, to keep the foot from slipping lengthwise, and lastly, the sides also were slightly elevated so as to give a nice fit all around the foot.—The want of elasticity in the wooden sandals was in some measure atoned for by giving to the bottom of the sole the same curve that is to be seen in the sole of the human foot.

Now, it must be admitted that the sandal is a very poor substitute, especially in winter, for the nice high-quartered shoe, or boot, to which most of us moderns have been accustomed, but is certainly better than no shoe at all; it is also within the reach of every shoeless man, woman and child; and more than this, being the only shoe worn by our Saviour during his three and thirty years pilgrimage on the earth, it may well be endured, for a while, without murmuring, by those who revere him as an example.

2. The French Sandal, or Sabot, used extensively among the peasantry of Europe, and sometimes to be seen in America, is nothing more nor less than a shoe made out of a solid piece of wood. It looks for all the world like a large flat shoelast, hollowed out to receive the foot. Those which were worn by old and young of the colony of Europeans that settled in the upper part of Georgia a few years since, were made principally of the poplar or tulip tree. The only tools necessary in their manufacture are an auger, two or 3 gouges of a shape suitable for excavating the interior, and a drawing knife for shaping the outside. Of course they are clumsy and noisy, and no one would ever think of putting them on to help him in a foot race; still they are substantial and cheap, outlasting (it is said) two pairs of leather shoes, and costing not more than a franc, (20 cents) a pair. Being perfectly impervious to water, it is questionable whether, aside from its cheapness, it is not the best shoe possible for our rice plantations, and for all persons who work in wet soils.

3. The American Sandal, or Moccasin. A bare-footed Indian could shoe himself in the course of an hour. The process was this: Planting his foot upon a piece of tough deer skin which he drew up close around the ancle, he made a seam at the heel and another from the toe to the instep, and, after trimming off the surplus leather, his work was done. The Indian did not usually have the sole of his moccasin any thicker than the sides, but this is no reason why the white man should not; the Indian made his shoe of deer skin, the same substance which supplied him with clothing; the white man may construct his of leather, cloth, canvass, osnaburgs or anything else of strength and thickness sufficient for the purpose. Whoever would make a thick-soled moccasin of cloth, carpeting, blanket or water-proof osnaburgs, would do well to sew the sole to the uppers first, and then draw the upper around his foot or a shoe last of the proper size, for the purpose of sewing the seams.

4. The ancient buskin (bootikin, little boot) or *cothurnus* of Rome and Greece, was a high heeled and thick soled sock of cloth or soft leather, worn by tragic actors on the stage, for the purpose of adding to their height. It was a kind of half boot laced pretty high above the ancle; or it may be described as the product what would arise from uniting the gay, high topped moccasin of the American Indian, with the thick, wet weather sandal of the early Hebrews. It was a favorite shoe with shepherds. For winter wear it will be found excellent.

5. Of anything in the shape of real shoe, the simplest and most easily made, as well as the cheapest, though not the most graceful, is a shoe with a thick wooden sole, to the sides of which the uppers are strongly fastened with ordinary three or four ounce tacks. The making of it requires no awl, no needle, no thread, not even a shoe last, but only a properly made sole, and the uppers cut right and fastened together by a hammer and tacks. To make it, shape out a sole of wood rather thicker and narrower than is usual, and fitting close up in the hollow of the foot. Let the uppers be made in two pieces, as chamber slippers are sometimes seen to be—the heel part in a kind of new moon shape, having its sharp point tacked not quite half towards the toes, and the toe and instep part extending back so as to overlap the heel piece and tacked about half way of the heel. The uppers may be of two thicknesses of osnaburg, blackened with a water proof mixture, or, what is better, of enamelled cloth, lined with strong canvas. Any person who would make a shoe of this kind without loss must first of all make himself a pattern of cheap materials, and try its fitting.

6. the fatigue shoe, used of late in European armies, and occasionally to be seen in our own, consists of a soft bompen sole, very grateful to blistered feet, and an upper of soft leather or cloth. To make the sole, take the ravelings of a rope, and plait three strands together into a flat braid as wide as the sole is to be thick, say ½ of an inch. Then, on the same plan by which a negro makes a door mat of braided corn shucks, put your braided strands together, and sew them flat sided, in the shape of the sole desired. The uppers and the soles are then sewed together by means of a large needle; but the operations will require a last. The bottoms of the soles may be saturated with waterproof and made available for outdoor use.

7. *Grass Shoes.*—Among the curiosities brought home by travelers in China and Japan are shoes made entirely of tough grass. A thick sole is first plaited, beginning at the bottom; then the long ends of grass which are left projecting from the upper part of the sole, are woven around a last so as to form the upper part of the shoe, the long ends at the toe being turned back towards the heel, and the long ends at the heel being turned towards the toe, crossing each other and being crossed by the ends projecting from the sides. It is said that even their horses are sometimes shod with grass shoes which endure an incredible length of time. Why would not the tough wire grass of our piney woods serve the purpose as well as the grass of China? Is it made into the most enduring of hats; why not shoes? The tough inner bark of the Wahoo tree, and the still tougher filaments of the bear grass or silk grass (*Gucca filamentosa*) may prove good materials for the same purpose.

8. *Shoes of White Oak Splits.*—Some one was speaking a few days since, within the writer's hearing, of having seen in the upper part of Georgia a shoe made of white oak splits. The process was not described, but the following thought occurred—if the sole can be made of it, so can the upper, as is proved by the Chinese with their grass shoes; and a most enduring shoe the white oak would make. It would be necessary that the uppers be made of splits finely divided, and that the shoe be lined. And why may not the tough leaf of the cabbage palmetto be converted to the same use? The ancient Egyptians wore sandals woven of the palm; and nothing is more common with us than a palm leaf hat.

9. *Knitted Shoes and Boots.*—Persons skilled in crochet work can produce a fabric which is as thick, as tough and as inelastic as leather. It has been proposed to make shoes on this plan, and to render them fit for out door use by giving them a sole, and by saturating the uppers with water proof or enamel.

10. *Brazilian Boot.*—On the extensive pampas of South America, afar from awls and shoemakers, it is said that the hunter's worn-out boots are substituted by a very simple, though it must be confessed not a very inviting process. A suitable portion of the green hide, in tubular form, from the leg of a recently slain cow is stripped off, tied or sewed at the smaller end, then drawn on the foot and leg of the bootless man, and there allowed to dry—a process which in that pure climate requires but a very few days. Now, whether this "traveller's story" is true or not, it may suggest to some one a cheap and easy plan for manufacturing a pair of extempore boots for shoeless feet, and half the horror of the process will be avoided by suffering the green hide to dry upon a pair of boot lasts instead of upon the living leg.

11. One word, in closing, on the subject of leather and its substitutes. There are two modes of preparing skins for use: one is by tanning, and the other by tawing.—The first of these requires months or years; the last only a few weeks; the first produces thick leather, the latter thin. In tawing, the skin is soaked and scraped to get rid of the hair and putrescible parts, then treated with alum and salt; then stretched, and scraped and rubbed to make it flexible, and in some cases saturated with animal fat. It is only by custom and convenience that we are confined to leather in the making of our shoes. Any substance which will exclude water and which will endure the rubs and thumps given by the foot will do for shoes. A hatter can make an excellent shoe out of the same felt and by the same process which he uses in making hats; using one other mould, and some water proof mixed in the sole to keep out the wet. A farmer may make a very pleasant shoe out of an old wool hat, by providing a suitable sole; and he may provide a suitable sole by combining several thicknesses of felt with a little wax and rosin, or wax and India rubber, or tallow, rubber and rosin, inserted between the layers to keep out moisture. Osnaburgs boiled in linseed oil, or linseed oil and wax and then blackened, will do very well for the uppers, only it will require a lining of osnaburgs again to make it sufficiently strong and to keep the blackened fabric from defiling the foot. The skins of a pair of squirrels tawed, would make a pretty and pleasant pair of shoes for a lady.—Soles of shoes for men (besides the substitutes already mentioned,) may be made of old saddle skirts, leather gin bands, gut or perch bands, several thicknesses of tough cloth of any sort sewed together and saturated with water proof; or they may be compounded of several things—the outer of leather or hardened felt, the inner of cloth or doubled osnaburgs, or duck, and between the two a broad flexible split of white oak, hickory, palmetto stalk or birch bark.

This is the time for the exercise of Southern ingenuity, and these hints are thrown out merely to give that ingenuity a start.

P. S.—Since writing the above, and just in the act of sending to you, I am informed of what appears at a little distance to be a beautiful French gaiter of slate color, made by a lady of this place for herself, of ordinary osnaburgs doubled. The osnaburgs were used as "the upper" of the shoe; and for the front she was indebted to one of her worn-out shoes (ladies seldom wear out soles) which she trimmed so as to give her a nice sole with heel and toe.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Messrs. Editors: The season having arrived for collecting many valuable indigenous medicinal plants, I propose to bring the subject before our Southern people, particularly our planters, with the hope that they will not allow the time to pass without *each* one contributing his portion to an object so important to the health of our troops now fighting the battles of our country. Nor is the subject less important to us in a domestic point of view. Our planters now have it in their power not only to save money in the purchase of drugs, but also to make the collecting and drying of vegetable medicinal plants a source of income. I will select a few which should now be collected. I shall avoid all technical and botanical terms.

The Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy Root, is a very common plant in South Carolina, growing in old fields and along the borders of meadows. Its brilliant clusters of bright scarlet flowers are well known to us, as appearing in June and July. It is best collected in autumn. The root is the part used, and is an excellent expectorant and diaphoretic.

Puccoon, or Blood Root, is a common plant throughout the Confederate States. Best collected in autumn, but may be collected at any time. The root is the part used. It is emetic, expectorant and alterative.

Seneka Snake Root grows abundantly in the Southern country. It possesses emetic and cathartic properties—is a valuable expectorant, and is highly prized in chronic coughs, asthma and croup. It has been employed successfully in rheumatism and dropsy. It should now be collected. The root is the part used.

Surpentaria—Virginia Snake Root—or Small Snake Root, grows abundantly in South Carolina and throughout the Confederate States. It is a plant of great value, and the collecting should no longer be neglected. It is a medicine highly valued by our planters, as an excellent tonic and stimulant.

American Gentian—Blue Gentian or Sampson Snake Root, is one of the purest tonics in the vegetable kingdom. It grows in grassy swamps and on the edges of roads, and blossoms from September to December. As a medicine it is little, if at all, inferior to the European Gentian. It excites the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, and is much esteemed as a medicine in dyspepsia. It is well known to us—its flowers are of palish blue and bell shaped, and is one of the most beautiful plants in the Southern country. The root is the part used, and may be collected during the fall and winter months.

Canada Snake Root—Wild Ginger.—This plant is found in woods and shady places, as far South as Carolina. It is aromatic, stimulant and tonic, and may be well employed as a substitute for ginger; all parts of the plant have a grateful aromatic odor, and more powerful in the root, which is the part used. It also possesses diaphoretic properties, and is sometimes used by the country people as a substitute for ginger. It is an admirable adjunct to tonic infusions and decoctions. It should now be collected.

Calamus—Sweet Flag.—Found throughout the Confederate States, in low, wet, swampy places. It is aromatic and a stimulant tonic, and is used with great advantage in pain or uneasiness in the stomach or bowels, arising from flatulency, and in torpor or debility of the alimentary canal. The root is the part used.

Queen's Delight, or Queen's Root, is a medicine of considerable value in scrofula, cutaneous, chronic hepatic affections, and secondary syphilis. It grows abundantly in pine barrens, from Virginia to Florida. It is alterative. The root is the part used, and should be collected late in the fall or early winter months.

Pink Root—Carolina Pink.—Grows abundantly throughout the Southern and Southwestern States. It is one of our most powerful enthelmintics, or worm medicine. Combined with senna it is a medicine of great value. The root is the part used, and should be collected in the spring and fall months.

The Poke, commonly called weed, grows abundantly throughout the Confederate States, along fences, by the borders of woods, and in newly cleared and uncultivated fields. It is emetic, slightly narcotic, and occasionally cathartic. It is also alterative, and is highly recommended in rheumatic affections and syphilis. Ointment used in itch and other cutaneous diseases. Root is the part used, and should be dug late in autumn or during the winter. Cut in transverse slices and dried.

At a future time I will give you a description of medicinal herbs and the time for collecting.

MEDICUS.

To keep Apples for Winter Use.—Put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand, each layer being covered; this preserves them from the air, from moisture and from frost; it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh till midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

Explanations and Instructions AS TO THE CONSCRIPTION AND EXEMPTION LAWS, BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

II. Commandants of Conscripts and Camps of Instruction.

1. An officer, styled the Commandant of Conscripts, will be appointed for each State, who will be charged with the supervision of the enrollment and disposition of conscripts. He will establish one or more camps, in which conscripts will be assembled and instructed, and may recommend for appointment, a Surgeon, a Quartermaster, a Commissary, and the requisite number of Drillmasters for each camp.—If more than one camp be established he may also recommend a commandant for each camp not under his own immediate command.

2. A hospital will be established, and huts for winter quarters constructed as soon as, and all conscripts assembled at the camps will be promptly vaccinated, if it has not already been done.

3. The Commandant of Conscripts will require from each camp a report on the first Monday in every month, showing the expenses of the preceding month; the number of conscripts in the camp; the number received and sent away, during the preceding month; the regiments, battalions or companies to which they were sent; the number transferred to the navy; the number of sick; the nature of their diseases, and the number of deaths. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army.

4. The Commandants of Conscripts east of the Mississippi river will receive orders only from the War Department, and will not be interfered with by Generals commanding departments or armies in the field. West of the Mississippi, they will report to and receive instructions from the Commanding General of the Trans Mississippi department, who will require them to conform as nearly as possible to this order, and to the regulations prescribed for commandants east of the Mississippi. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army.

5. The commandants of all regiments, battalions, squadrons or unattached companies which were in service on the 16th of April, 1862, desiring to receive conscripts, may transmit, through the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army, statements of the strength of their commands, to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, who, unless otherwise ordered, will, as far as practicable, distribute the conscripts of the State among its regiments, battalions and companies thereof, in proportion to their respective deficiencies.

He will consult the wishes of the conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments so far as may be consistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rule will be observed by the Commandants of corps in assigning conscripts to companies.

6 Conscripts for cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses. No conscripts can be assigned to companies mustered into service since the 16th of April, 1862.

7. The Commandants of Conscripts are specially enjoined to pay unceasing attention to the health, comfort and instruction of the conscripts under their command, and to bear in mind that the efficiency of the army and the safety of the country depend in a great measure upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

III. Enrollment of Conscripts.

All white male residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 40 not exempted by act of Congress, or not already in the service, will be enrolled. Persons liable to enrollment may be enrolled wherever they may be found, as provided by the Act No. 42, herewith published.

IV. Undomiciled Foreigners.

1. Foreigners not domiciled in the Confederate States are not liable to enrollment. Domicil in the Confederate States consists in residence with intention permanently to remain in those States, and to abandon domicil elsewhere. Long residence of itself does not constitute domicil. A person may acquire domicil in less than one year, and he may not acquire it in twenty years' residence. If there is a determination to return to the native country and to retain the domicil there, no length of residence can confer domicil.

The principal evidences of intention to remain are the declarations of the party, the exercise of the rights of citizenship, marriage, and the acquisition of real estate; but the intention may be gathered from other facts.

2. The enrollment will be made by the enrolling officers of the State, if the Governor thereof will permit them to act under the orders of the Commandants of Conscripts, and application will be made by the said commandants for such permission. If it be declined, the Commandant will report the fact to the Adjutant and Inspector General and ask for the employment of Confederate officers for the purpose of making enrollments. If the Governor consents, but the enrolling officers of the State be found unable or unwilling to discharge their duty efficiently, the like application will be made to the Adjutant and Inspector General; and in such event, a commissioned officer for each Congressional district, and a non-commissioned officer or private for each county, city, town, district or parish, will be assigned to such duty.

In making such assignment, officers and men disabled by wounds from active duty in the field, and acquainted in the localities in which they are required to serve, will, as far as practicable, be selected. The commissioned officer in each district will superintend the enrollments and collection of conscripts therein. Non-commissioned officers and privates, while so employed, will be allowed pay as extra duty men. The enrolling officers of the States, if employed, will be paid the compensation allowed by the State laws for similar service.

The Commanding Generals of armies in the field will order such commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as they think qualified to be enrolling officers or drill officers, and who are unfit for active service in the field, to report to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, who will order such of them to duty as may be required, and report the remainder by letter to the Commanding General as not needed for such service.

3. Enrollments for particular regiments, squadrons, battalions and companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862, may be made by officers detailed for the purpose by the Commanding General of a department or an army in the field; but such officers must report to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, receive instructions from him, and assemble their conscripts at such point as he may designate. Conscripts enrolled without reporting to such Commandant will be deemed to be enrolled for general service, and shall at any time be transferred, on their own application, or on the application of commandants of corps needing conscripts, to such corps.

V. Exemptions.

The Exemption Act will be construed prospectively, and does not authorize the discharge of any one enrolled or in service prior to the 11th day of October, 1862.

VI. Bodily and Mental Infirmity.

1. Questions of bodily and mental incapacity will be decided by Surgeons employed for the purpose, by virtue of the act of Congress approved the 11th of October, 1862.

Three Surgeons in each Congressional District will be recommended by the Commandants of Conscripts to the Adjutant and Inspector General for employment, under the foregoing act; and the said Commandants will establish in each county, city, parish or district a place of rendezvous for the examination of conscripts enrolled therein.

2. The three Surgeons employed in each Congressional District will constitute a Board of Examination for the District; and one or more of them may act at any place of rendezvous therein. They shall fix days for the examination of conscripts in each county, city, parish or district, and give at least ten days' notice thereof, by publication in one or more newspapers circulating in the Congressional District, and by notice posted at the principal places of public resort.

3. The enrolling officer for the county, city, parish or district shall attend at such examinations, and enroll and send to the camp of instruction such persons as are examined and found by the Surgeon to be capable of bearing arms. The standard of bodily capacity shall be that established by General Order, No. 58, modified by the omission of the 3d paragraph, which authorized the enrollment of persons not equal to all military duty. No person will be enrolled as a conscript, who is not capable of bearing arms.

4. Persons deemed incapable of bearing arms shall be reported by the Examining Surgeon to the Board of Examination, who shall determine the questions of exemption, and grant certificates thereof. The certificates shall specify whether the incapacity is temporary or permanent; and if permanent, the party shall be exempt from future examination, unless specially ordered by the board. So soon as the examining Board shall be organized in any Congressional District, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, no other mode of examination for persons in that district will be pursued; and the decision of the Examining Board will be deemed final.

5. The fact that a person has been discharged from service for physical disability or other cause, does not of itself exempt from enrollment as a conscript.

6. If any enrolled person is unable to attend at the rendezvous on account of sickness, he will send to the Examining Surgeon a certificate specifying the cause of absence, and its probable duration, from some respectable physician resident in the county, city, parish or district in which the rendezvous is situated. The Examining Surgeon shall send the certificate to the Commandant of the nearest Camp of Instruction; and if the person mentioned therein shall not report himself for examination at the said camp within a reasonable period, or send to the Commandant of the Camp of renewal of the certificate, showing his continued disability, he shall be deemed absent without leave.

7. A compensation of $1 per diem, while actually employed, will be allowed to each of the Examining Surgeons, and will be paid on their certified account by the Quartermaster of the nearest Camp of Instruction.

VII. Friends, Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonites.

All persons of the above denominations, in regular membership therein on the 11th day of October, 1862, shall be exempt from enrollment, on furnishing a substitute, or on presenting to the enrolling officer a receipt from a bonded Quartermaster for the tax of five hundred dollars imposed by act of Congress, and an affidavit by the Bishop, Presiding Elder, or other officer whose duty it is to preserve the records of membership in the denomination to which the party belongs, setting forth distinctly the fact that the party on the 11th day of October, 1862, was in regular membership with such denomination. The affidavit must be taken and certified by a Justice of the Peace, or other officer appointed by the law of his State to administer oaths; and his authority to administer oath must be certified by the clerk of a court of record, under the seal of the court.

All Assistant Quartermasters to whom the said tax is tendered will receive and receipt for it, and pay the same into the Treasury of the Confederate States, without unreasonable delay. The enrolling officer will receive the receipt and forward it to the Commandant of Conscripts, by whom it will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, who will charge the Assistant Quartermaster with the amount received by him.

VIII. Provision against Extortion.

1. When application for exemption is made by any shoe-maker, tanner, blacksmith, wagon-maker, miller, mill engineer or millwright, not in the employment of any company or establishment, but working for himself, the party seeking exemption shall state in writing, under oath, that he is skilled and actually employed in his said trade; that he is habitually engaged in working for the public; that the products of his labor, while exempt from military service shall not be sold exchanged or bartered for a price exceeding the cost of production and sev-

enty-five per cent profit thereon; and that he will not by any arrangement, shift or contrivance, evade the law, or receive a greater price or reward than it allows.

2. Where application is made to exempt superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories and paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, millers, mill engineers or millwrights, not working for themselves, but in the employment of some company or establishment, the president or some director, if the company be incorporated, if not, the proprietor of the business, or if there be a firm, some partner therein, shall make oath in writing that the said superintendents, operatives, managers or mechanics, as the case may be, are skilled and actually employed in their said vocations; that they are habitually working for the public; that they are absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern; that the products thereof shall not be sold, or exchanged, or bartered, during the said exemption, for a price exceeding the cost of production and seventy-five per cent. profit thereon; that no shift, contrivance or arrangement shall be made to evade the law, or to secure a larger return or profit than it allows; and that exemption is not sought for a larger number of persons than is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern.

8. The foregoing affidavits shall be made before some Justice of the Peace or other persons authorized by law to administer oaths, and if such Justice or other person be not personally known to the enrolling officer to be what he purports to be, his official character and his right to administer oaths, must be certified by the Clerk of some court of record, under the seal of his court.

The affidavits shall be returned to the Commandant of Conscripts, and exemptions shall be granted by the enrolling officer. If, however, he suspect false swearing or mistake, he shall then refuse the exemption, and refer the case, after first enrolling the names of the parties in question, to the Commandant of Conscripts, who shall dispose of it.—If at any time the enrolling officer have cause to suspect false swearing or mistake in the foregoing affidavits, he shall report the fact to the Commandant of Conscripts, and if the said commandant be satisfied after due investigation that a large number of persons is designedly employed than is necessary, or that a larger profit than the law allows is received either directly or indirectly, he shall order the enrollment of the parties exempted upon the said affidavits.

IX. Details.

Citizen employees and mechanics who are employed in establishments of the government, or by contractors with the government, in the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness and army supplies, will be enrolled and returned to their work: Provided, The Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, or some ordinance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall certify that the number of operatives required by the officer in charge of such establishment, or by such contractors for government work, is reasonable and not excessive. Such certificate will be presented to the enrolling officer, who will thereupon make the detail of the men specified for a period not exceeding sixty days, and return the certificate to the Commandant of Conscripts. At the expiration of such detail, the officer in charge of the government shop, or the contractor, in whose employment said conscripts are, shall cause said certificate to be renewed, or return the conscripts to the nearest camp of instruction.—If the certificate be not renewed, or the conscripts be not returned, no other detail shall be granted to such establishment or contractor. In all cases of details for contractors, the party requesting the detail shall make affidavit that the persons so detailed will not be employed on any other than government work, which affidavit shall be returned to the Commandant of Conscripts; and if it be found that at any time such detailed conscripts are employed by said contractors upon work for private individuals, the detail shall be canceled by the Commandant of Conscripts.

Paragraph 1, General Orders No. 50, current series, is hereby revoked.

X. To whom Applications for Exemption must be addressed.

Applications for exemption must, in all cases, be made to the Enrolling officer, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the Commandant of Conscripts. The Department will not consider the application until it has been referred by the latter officer.

XI. Substitutes.

1. When a person claims exemption on the ground that he has put a substitute in service, he must exhibit to the enrolling officer a discharge from some company, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the said company belongs, or then belonged, (see General Order No. 26,) or an exemption signed by the Commandant of Conscripts. And if the said discharge or exemption do not show that it was granted in consideration of a substitute having been furnished, such fact must be certified in writing by the commanding officer of the regiment or company belongs, or by the Commandant of Conscripts, as the case may be.

But within all cases arising within thirty days from the date of this order, the enrolling officer may grant the exemption, upon satisfactory proof that the party furnished a substitute, who was actually received into the service of the Confederate States for three years or the war, and the substitute is not liable to military service; such exemption may, at any time be canceled, if fraud or mistake be discovered.

2. Paragraph II, General Order No. 9, current series, is hereby revoked. No person under eighteen years of age, or not domiciled in the Confederate States, or not of good moral character, or who is liable under the existing order to enrollment as a conscript, shall be received as a substitute.

And in all cases in which a substitute becomes subject to military service, the exemption of the principal by reason of the substitution shall expire.

Any person subject to enrollment who desires to furnish a substitute, may, at any time before the enrollment, or before he is assigned to a company and sent from the camp of instruction, present a substitute at such camp. And if the substitute be capable of bearing arms, and be of good moral character, and not within the prohibited classes, he shall be received, and the principal shall be exempt from military service.

XII. Volunteering.

All persons liable to conscription may, before enrollment, volunteer in companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862. But after enrollment, they cannot volunteer, nor can they at any time volunteer in companies received into service since the 16th of April, 1862.

XIII. Miscellaneous.

1. All impressments of men by regimental, battalion or company commanders, under any pretence whatever, are prohibited, it being the design of the Department to supply the army exclusively through the officers appointed by this act.

2. All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrollment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector Gen.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE," APPROVED 16TH APRIL, 1862, AND THE ACT TO AMEND THE SAME, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons subject to enrollment for military service, may be enrolled under instructions from the War Department, and reported by the enrolling officer wherever found, whether within the State or county of their residence or not; and when so enrolled shall be subject to the provisions of law as fully as if enrolled within the county and State of which they may be residents: Provided, That this act shall not extend to any member of a military organization under any State law, while he remains in actual service without the limits of his State: And provided further, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act as regards the residents of any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the act entitled "an act to further provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the act to amend the last mentioned act, approved Sept. 27, 1862.

Approved October 8, 1862.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH PLACES OF RENDEZVOUS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED MEN.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be established in each county, parish or district, and in any city in a county, parish or district in the several States, a place of rendezvous for the persons in said county, district, parish or city, enrolled for military duty in the field, who shall be there examined by one or more Surgeons to be employed by the government, to be assigned to that duty by the President on a day of which ten days' notice shall be given by said Surgeons, and from day to day next thereafter until all who shall be in attendance for the purpose of examination shall have been examined; and the decision of said Surgeon, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of War, as to the physical and mental capacity of any person for military duty in the field shall be final; and those only thus ascertained to be fit for military duty in the field shall be required to assemble at camps of instruction.

SEC. 2. There shall be assigned to each Congressional District in the several States, three Surgeons who shall constitute a Board of Examination in such district for the purpose specified in the foregoing section, any one or more of whom may act at any place of rendezvous in said district.

SEC. 3. When it shall appear to any Surgeon attending such place of rendezvous, by the certificate of a respectable physician resident in that county, district, parish or city in a county, parish or district, that any enrolled person therein is unable to attend on account of sickness, it shall be the duty of said Surgeon to file said certificate with the commandant of the nearest camp of instruction; and if the person named therein shall not within a reasonable time report himself for examination at said camp of instruction, or his continued disability certified by the certificate of a respectable physician of his county, city, district or parish, he shall be held liable as absent without leave of his commanding officer.

Approved Oct. 11, 1862.

AN ICE PALACE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Montreal Herald says that Mr. Edward Hassel, a Berlin architect, who was employed for a number of years on the Petersburg and Moscow railway, and constructed many of the far-farmed ice palaces of St. Petersburg, proposes constructing a similar ice palace on the river, opposite that city, next winter, if he can meet with sufficient encouragement from the citizens. The building will be forty feet high, one hundred and forty-four feet long and fifty-six feet deep, and constructed in much the same style as the Court House, but with this addition, that it will be surrounded by a colonade and topped with a dome, all, with the exception of the windows and doors, to be built of ice. A large skating sink will be annexed to the building. The room, which will include a large ball room, ladies' and gentlemen's rooms, halls, etc., will be all heated by stoves, and warranted not to melt!

Mr. Hassel says that the climate is peculiarly adapted to the erection of such buildings; he may well do so, and that the palace would be built in three or four weeks at a cost of $3,500. This sum he proposes to raise in subscription of $10, which will entitle the shareholders to have exclusive control of the building. A building of this nature would attract many visitors to the city. The hotel keepers and other interested parties would, therefore, do well to look upon the scheme with favor.

DESERTERS SHOT.—Charles Cain, of Branch's Petersburg Artillery, and John Bowers, 44th N. C. Troops, were shot for desertion, in obedience to the sentence of the Court Martial, at the encampment of Col. Singletary's command, near Petersburg, on Tuesday afternoon.

Cain appeared indifferent and cheerful, and said the sentence was just. Bowers wept bitterly; but towards the close of his life bore up better. Both fell dead at the first fire pierced by several balls.

DEATH OF A BRIGADIER GENERAL.—Brigadier General Allison Nelson, C. S. A., died near Little Rock, Ark., on the 9th ult. He was formerly Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and for several years a member of the Georgia Legislature. He served with distinction in the Mexican war.

The scarcity of quinine has been so great that a number of remedies or substitutes for Peruvian bark have been suggested. The Texas Gazette says that simple cotton seed tea has not failed in a single instance to cure the chills, in the many cases which occurred within its knowledge.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

WOOD.—Persons desirous of paying their subscriptions in fire-wood, will please delay not in delivering it.

The Legislature.—Extortioners and Speculators.

The proceedings of the Assembly, as far as received will be found in this issue. We expect to keep our readers advised of all its important transactions.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will "take the bull by the horns," and act promptly upon the grave matters which claim the attention of that body, one of the most important of which we believe to be the regulation of the prices of the necessaries of life. The extortioners and speculators should be handled with gloves off, and no member should shrink from the responsibility resting upon him. In ordinary times, such interference with a man's rights and priviliges, would be considered a high-handed measure, altogether uncalled for, and the evil in commercial transactions might be left to cure itself; but not so when we are engaged in a great revolution, famine staring us in the face, and extortioners and speculators sucking the very life-blood from their fellow citizens. The poorer class particularly, will suffer severely, unless the Legislature come to their speedy relief, as the necessaries of life range so high, and are still advancing in price, that they cannot be reached by many. Prompt "steps should be taken for the suppression of the general swindling which is going on in articles of subsistence, or some of our people must die by starvation before another crop is gathered."

There is no real necessity for corn to sell at from $2 to $3 per bushel, wheat at $5, and flour at from $20 to $30 per barrel; leather at from $3 to $4 per pound, common cotton cloth at 75 cts. per yard, country jeans at $4, spun cotton at $5 per bunch, and wood at $4 per cord. This is all wrong, and we are anxious to see what member of the Legislature will move first in this matter.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?—This is a question easily asked, but very difficult to answer; and yet it is frequently propounded. We can see no signs of peace, and yet peace may not be far off. One thing is certain, this war cannot last always, and where neither party has the power to subjugate the other, we may fairly presume that financial prostration or physical exhaustion will end the struggle sooner or later; something of the kind may take place in less than twelve months.—Some entertain the hope that the Northwestern States may possibly withdraw from the contest, after a while, as they do not profit by the war, and their interests are more nearly allied with the Southern States, which would give us peace. Others again build their hopes of peace upon foreign intervention.

Unless the Great Ruler of Nations interposes, at an early day, we may make up our minds for hard fighting this winter and next spring, from all the lights now before us. If the question which we have been frequently asked, as to how long the war will last, is not answered, we cannot help it.

Next week we will publish Rev. Mr. Graves experience in the North, from which there seems to be a long war in prospect.

Governor's Message.

We have not yet seen the Governor's Message, but are indebted to the Daily State Journal of Wednesday evening, for the following outline:

"This document was read in the Legislature on yesterday. It is lengthy and contains a full exposition of State affairs. It recommends the raising of 10,000 men as a reserve force for the present defence of the State, to be dismissed in the Spring in time for agricultural operations. The Governor complains of bad faith on the part of the Confederate Government, relative to the clothing of the troops, and recommends a strict embargo on provisions, cloth, leather, salt, &c., except for the use of the Government. He has taken measures to have the crops, &c., of the invaded counties removed to the interior, and stored for public use. He denounces speculators and recommends a heavy tax upon all persons who have speculated upon articles of prime necessity. He recommends the taxation of slaves to be regulated in classes according to age, sex, &c., and a standard of value for the entire State established. He reviews the finances, is against the issuing of any more Treasury notes, and recommends the payment of the interest of the State Bonds, which will supply any deficiency of currency required for the public use.

He represents all the public and private educational institutions in the State to be in a flourishing condition. He urges every exertion that can be made for the prosecution of the war to a successful issue."

Next week our readers shall have the message in full.

☞ Several cases of small pox have occurred near Shelby, Cleveland Co., N. C. It was brought from the army.

WHISKEY OR BREAD.—We believe the press of the State, without exception, are down upon the distillation of grain, and express the hope that the law prohibiting distillation until the 1st of January, may be extended, as there seems to be no doubt that we will need all the grain in the country for the support of the army, and for the subsistence of man and beast at home. It is well known that the wheat and corn crops, the past season, were partial failures—(about half crops)—and very serious apprehensions are entertained that the supply may not be equal to the demand for bread.—At any rate, as matters now stand, there seems to be no doubt that, if much grain is distilled, there certainly will be a deficiency of the "staff of life," and the question resolves itself simply in this, which can very readily be solved, if it would not be the best policy to do without whiskey, rather than suffer for the want of bread?

While upon the subject of distilling, it strikes us as a little singular that the large manufacture of *Brandy*, during the past summer, has also increased the quantity of *Whiskey*, to a considerable extent, while *Rice Whisky*, and *Sugar Cane Whisky* have also made their appearance!—The Confederate Government, we learn, have also made contracts for whiskey with distillers, *for the use of the army*, &c.—And new persons, notwithstanding the apprehension of a bread famine, are holding back their corn, hoping that after January 1, 1863, the price of corn will advance, in consequence of resumed distillation, generally. What will become of us?

Let us have plenty of bread first, and if there is a surplus of grain left, it may be distilled into whiskey, and no person will suffer except the consumer.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.—We have received several numbers of the Daily Progress, published in Raleigh,—J. L. Pennington, Editor and Proprietor. The Progress is an ably conducted paper, and the numbers before us contain the latest news, and other interesting matter. Mr. Pennington formerly published the *Progress* in Newbern, but when Newbern fell into the hands of the Yankees, he lost his entire material and stock constituting the establishment, and has now revived the Progress, in Raleigh.

See notice in our advertising columns.

☞ Gen. Polk was on a visit to Raleigh his native place, a few days since, and sojourned with Hon. Kenneth Rayner, his brother-in-law.

☞ Hon. J. R. McLean, the Representative in Congress from this District, is reported seriously ill.

☞ The Winston *Sentinel* says, the Rev. John Swizegood, of Davidson county, and owner of a grist mill, sells produce at the old price, and retains his surplus produce for the wives and children of soldiers, and those who are bereft and destitute.

☞ The fever still lingers in our midst its continuance being mainly due, no doubt, to the return of warm weather. Two new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday, and we are informed that there were two burials in Oakdale Cemetery.

We also hear of five deaths having taken place last night, amongst them that of the Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this place.

Wilmington Journal, 15th.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina assembled in the Capitol in Raleigh, on Monday last, the 17th, according to law.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

The roll was called by Mr. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk, and the oaths of office were administered by Hon. Geo. E. Badger, a Justice of the Peace for Wake County.

Mr. Ramsay, of Rowan, nominated Mr. Mebane, of Alamance, for Speaker, and Mr. Faison, of Sampson, nominated Mr. Wright, of Cumberland. The vote was Mr. Mebane 24, Wright 2, Graham 3, Wiggins 3, Warren 3, Taylor 1, Hall 1.

On motion of Mr. Graham, Messrs. Ramsay and Hall conducted Mr. Mebane to the Chair, when he made his acknowledgments in an appropriate manner.

C R. Thomas, Esq., of Carteret, was then elected Principal Clerk of the Senate; Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk; W. K. Page, of Randolph, Principal Doorkeeper; and C. C. Tally of Chatham, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The House of Commons was called to order at ½ past 12 o'clock, by James H. Moore, Esq., Principal Clerk of the last House, whereupon the roll of Counties was called in alphabetical order, and the certificates of members presented and examined.—The oaths required by law were then administered by Will. Thompson, Esq., one of the Justices for the County of Wake.

After some debate in regard to the credentials of some members, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker. Mr. Burgin, of Buncombe, nominated the Hon. Robt. B. Gilliam, of Granville, and Mr. Stanford, of Duplin, nominated Hon. J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland. Mr. Shepherd withdrew his name.

Mr. Gilliam received 69 votes, Mr. Shepherd 18, Mr. Fleming 6. Mr. Gilliam, having been duly elected, was conducted to the Chair, whence he made his acknowledgments in an appropriate address.

H. E. Colton, Esq., was then elected Principal Clerk of the House, and John A. [illegible], Esq., Assistant Clerk; Mr. [illegible] Webb[illegible], [illegible], Principal Doorkeeper, and [illegible] John Hill, of Randolph, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The two Houses, after appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor for his message, adjourned.—*Standard.*

On Tuesday, the only important business was the introduction of a Resolution by Mr. Fowle, that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of appointing a State agent to purchase provisions in the eastern portion of the State, transporting them to the interior, and there disposing of them for the relief of the people.

Mr. Foy introduced a resolution, stating great complaints existed among the people, relative to the high price of provisions, salt, leather, &c.; growing out of the scarcity of these articles, and also owing to extortioners and speculators, and the committee on the judiciary be requested to examine into the subject, and if possible, to prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case.

W. W. Holden Esq., was elected Public Printer.

DONATIONS of Clothing, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c., received by E. A. Vogler, in answer to the stirring and patriotic proclamation of our Governor, and the appeals made to this County by Col. Hoke and Maj. Wharton:

E W Linebach, 1 pr shoes; Jehu Idol 1 pr shoes, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 shirt a 1 pr drawers; Wm. Welch, 2 blankets, 2 shirts, 4 pr socks 1 pr boots, 2 hdkfs; Miss Mary Doothit 1 pckg clothing; Mrs. C E Pack 1 pckg clothing; Mrs. Saml Laugenour, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, and 2 shirts; Alexander Snyder, 2 pr socks; N. Vogler, 1 pkg. Clothing; Miss S J Holland, 2 shirts 2 pr drawers, 2 scarfs and 4 pr socks; Mrs. Solomon Rothrock, 1 pr shoes, 2 pr socks, 1 scarf and 1 hdkf. Mrs. Banner, 1 comfort, 1 shirt, 2 pr socks; Jas. Sheek, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; C. Shugart, 1 blanket, 4 pr socks, 1 vest, 2 pr gloves; Catharine Bates, 1 pckg clothing; Aaron Caudle, 1 pckg clothing; Mrs Griffith, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Shaffner, 2 pckg clothing; A. Butner, 2 shirts, 2 pr socks, 2 hdkfs; Henry Hart, 2 coats, 2 pr pants, 2 vests, 2 pr drawers, 1 pr socks, 1 scarf, 2 pr boots; Mrs Michael, 1 pckg clothing; Mrs. Hall 1 pckg clothing; J. Hauser, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, Jas Hall 1 pr boots; Mrs. Parsons, 1 pr boots, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Keehln, one pair socks, one pair drawers, 1 shirt and one scarf; Mrs. L. Hine, 3 pr socks; Mrs. Maghee, 3 pr socks; Mrs. Philip Barrow, 3 pr socks; Josiah Roberts 4 pr socks; Alex. Griffith 2 pr socks; O A Keehln, 1 pckg clothing; Mrs. Thomasson, one pr socks and gloves; Wm. Barrow, 2 shirts, 1 pr shoes, 1 blanket, and 1 pr socks; A J Butner, 2 pr socks; B. Fansler, 1 pckg clothing; S White, 1 pckg clothing; Mrs. Moser, 2 pr socks, pants and coat; J. Reed, 1 pckg clothing; W W Thornton, 2 pr socks; Mrs Sprinkle, 1 pair shoes and one pckg clothing; Mrs. E W Lineback, 1 pckg clothing; Mr. Lasley, 1 pckg clothing; A. N. Reich, 1 blanket; T. C. Pfohl, 1 pr boots, and package clothing; H. Perrill, 2 pr socks; Mr. Powers, 1 pr socks and 1 pr gloves, M. Bruner, 1 pr socks and 1 pr gloves, Widow Vogler, 1 pckg, Fred'k Beck, 2 pckgs, J. Boner, 1 pr shoes, J. J Hauser, 1 pckg, — Lasley, 1 pr boots, D H Butner, 1 pckg, B Elliott, do, E Leshmit, do, J Miller, do, Mrs Calhboun, 1 pr shoes and pckg, Col Masten, 1 blanket, pckg and pr boots, Miss Jane Porter, 1 pckg, Miss Louisa Shutt, do, Miss Aug. Shutt, do, Mrs A T Zevely, do, Miss H. Lineback, do, Miss Lynthicum, do, Levi Crews, pr boots, Geo Wilson, do, Mrs T Vogler, 3 pr socks, Mrs Steward, 1 pr drawers, pr shoes, 2 pr socks, blanket, Mrs Brewer, 2 pr socks, pr shoes and pr gloves, Mrs Huddle, 2 pr socks, shirt, pr gloves, pr drawers and scarf, Mrs Walls, 1 pckg, H H Petticord, pckg and pr shoes, Mrs Fr. Fries, 100 pr socks, 8 blankets, and 18 pr pants.

From the Odd Fellows, 1 carpet containing about 100 yards, which the Ladies made up into 25 tip-top blankets.

ADDITIONAL

Contributions for the Army Received from Citizens of Salem.

Thomas J. Boner, $10; J. L. Fulkerson, $1; Augustus Fogle, $2; John Vogler, $20; Orestes A. Keehln, $50; William Winkler, $3; Edwin Clemmons, $5;— $4; E. A. DeSchweinitz, $2; Henry Lineback, $1; Aquilla Jones, $1; Miss Catharine Peterson, $1; Justinia Stockberger, $1; Magdalena Transu, $1; Emmaline Vogler, $1; Miss Catharine Stauber, Hannah Stauber, Christina Cristman, Christina Peterson and Lavinia Williams, each 50 cents.

Mrs. Adolphus Reich, 1 pr. wool socks, Mrs. C. D. Keehln, do., Mrs. O. A. Keehln, do., Mrs. George Hege, 3 pr. do., Mrs. E. A. Vogler, 10 pr. do., Mrs. George Foltz, 3 pr. cotton socks, Mrs. A. T. Zevely, 2 pr. wool socks, Miss Louisa Shutt, 2 pr do, Sarah Stiner, 1 pr do, Rebecca Jane Porter, 3 shirts, Esther Linthicum, 1 pr drawers, Mrs. Evan Boner, 1 coverlid and 2 shirts, Miss Sophia Pfohl, 2 quilts and 1 coverlid;— 1 scarf and piece of soap, Henrietta Lineback, 1 quilt, Mrs. Fox, 1 carpet blanket, Miss Lucinda Bagge, 1 rug, Mrs. Shuman 14 yards woolen carpeting, John D. Siewers, 17 yards do, Troug. Crist, 6 yards do, Samuel Shultz, 2 blankets, David Spach, Jr., 2 blankets, Rudolph Crist, 1 blanket, Henry Lemly, 1 coverlid and 1 pr shoes, Joshua Boner, 3 pr shoes, 4 yards carpeting, 2 bottles wine for Hospital and 8 pr woolen socks, Miss Lydia Fogle, 24 yards domestic.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

We alluded in a recent brief editorial to the appointment of our friend Dr. O. F. Manson, of Granville County as medical Agent for the State in Richmond, Va. Dr. M. has not only given proof of his ability as a Surgeon and physician before and since he entered the service of the State in the management of the Moore Hospital in that city, but his great energy and tact have been fully brought out by his recent appointment.

His heart is fully in the work of relieving and providing for all the wants of the North Carolina soldiers, and especially for the sick and wounded; and in this noble employment his efforts are warmly seconded and promoted by Gov. Vance and Surgeon General Warren.

In a late number of the Richmond Dispatch, we observe an advertisement calling for proposals, from which will be readily seen what he proposes to do for the accommodation and comfort of our soldiers. He will receive proposals, he says for the following:

1. A large and commodious building in a central part of the city, convenient to the railroad depots, to be used as a N. C. Headquarters.

2. Two ambulances of the most approved construction, with Horses and Harness complete.

3. Two White Ambulance Drivers.

4. Two good Shoemakers to make and mend soldiers' shoes.

5. Two good Tailors, to make and mend soldiers' clothes.

With such an establishment in Richmond, our soldiers will not only find a Hospital, but a home and every facility for obtaining all the information they desire. More than all, they will find a friend in Dr. Manson, whose sympathies are with the soldier.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockfish, N. C., Manufacturing Company, held in Fayetteville:

"Resolved, That the Rockfish Company accepts and will abide by the terms prescribed by the Exemtion Act of the Confederate Congress, and will so regulate the prices of its manufactured goods as to bring the profits within the per cent upon the cost of manufactured prescribed by the said act.

"Resolved, That this Company propose to the proprietors of manufacturing establishments generally in North Carolina to meet by Delegates in Convention at Greensborough on Wednsday the 3rd day of December next, for the burpose of consulting as to the best means of the Exemtion Act, by securing to the consumers the goods at reasonable prices.

"Resolved, That in the meantime the officers of this Company be instructed so to dispose of their goods as to get them into the hands of the consumers, and to prevent their being made the object of speculation, by requiring from purchasers satisfactory guaranties that when resold by the piece, they shall be sold at an advance not exceeding five cents per yard, which is to include the cost of transportation.

"Resolved, That preference shall always be given to purchasers who are citizens of this State."

Since the above, we learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that the Blunts' Creek Co., and the Fayetteville Co., both owning Cotton Factories in Fayetteville, have also agreed to abide by the Exemption Law.

This is a good beginning, and we hope all the factories will follow suit, and that the goods manufactured will be considerably reduced in price thereby.

Summary of News.

Eastern North Carolina.—All is quiet below at present. The Yankees lately threatening the line of the Wilmington and Weldon road consisted of the following regiments: the 5th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 44th Massachusetts; the 5th and 10th Connecticut; the 9th New Jersey, the 5th Rhode Island, and Hawkins' Zouaves, and two other regiments of infantry not known, with 30 pieces of artillery and 5 companies of cavalry. They were from Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon and Washington, and are supposed to have returned to those posts. As they retired along the line of the Roanoke to Plymouth, where they re-embarked, they destroyed every bridge.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 13.—A reconnoissance in force of our troops was made on Monday and Tuesday towards Newbern. Our troops drove in the Yankee pickets, meeting with no resistance. One of the Nethercutt's Rangers were killed by a Yankee picket. No other casualties reported on either side.—*State Journal.*

It is said there are no Yankee gunboats on the Albemarle Sound, they have gone to Jamestown.

It is stated that the enemy made an advance on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, this side of Blackwater river last Friday. A skirmish occurred, and the enemy were driven back several miles.—The affair is regarded as unimportant.

The Enemy in James river.—Richmond, Nov. 15.—It is now a well ascertained fact that the enemy has a numerous fleet in the lower James river, in the neighbourhood of Brandon Bar.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.—It was reported in Richmond on Sunday, but contradicted by telegraph on Monday night, that Jackson had jumped into Harper's Ferry and seized 200,000 pairs of shoes, the other that A. P. Hill had had a brush with the enemy near Martinsburg.

The Yankees have again occupied Fredericksburg Va. A skirmish occurred with our forces, who fell back.

FROM THE WEST.

Gen. Johnston's Command.—It is reported in intelligent quarters that General Joseph E. Johnston has been assigned to the command of the Western Department in Kentucky and Tennessee, and that Gen. Bragg will exercise his former command under him.

From Mississippi.—Mobile, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Oxford says that the Abolitionists continue to advance. Grant's whole force is believed to be south of Grand Junction. His cavalry occupied Holly Springs yesterday. Their advance skirmished with our forces 8 miles South of that place. We captured six of the enemy.

From Tennessee.—Chattanooga, Nov. 14.—Fresh reinforcements are reported at Nashville. Andy Johnson made a speech on the 12th in welcome of the first arrival of relief. He said the Western campaign was now all right, and "the rebels are driven closer and closer on the confines of hell."

Chattanooga, Nov. 15.—Nashville papers of the 11th just received, states that a wagon train consisting of one hundred wagons with army stores arrived yesterday.—The prospect is that the army will be amply supplied in a few days.

There is a large gang at work on the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road South of the Kentucky line and the Road will soon be in running order to Louisville.—The suffering of the people is still very great for want of the necessaries of life.

The Dispatch learns that Buell is to be tried by Court Martial at Cincinnatte.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Louisville Journal of the 6th says that Gen. Cox's army has pushed up to Charleston without having encountered any serious opposition. Gen. Milroy was to join him at Gauley on the 7th. Gen. Morgan was near Charleston and Spears' brigade is at Gallipoles. The Journal says that the campaign in Western Virginia is pretty much ended, for the Fall. It is impossible to push men over the mountains to East Tennessee at this season. The Journal thinks that East Tennessee will have to look elsewhere for relief.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, it is reported, has resigned, and Gen. Gustavus Smith appointed ad interim.

Northern News.

Last week we noticed that McClellan was again made Commander in Chief and this week we announce that he has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and ordered to report at Trenton, New Jersey. The reasons for this removal are given below:

"A letter written by Gen. Halleck to Secretary Stanton, shows that Gen. H., on the 1st of October, advised a forward movement, and, on the 6th, peremptorily ordered it. Neither of these movements having been carried out, it is inferred that this led to his removal. A want of supplies, according to Gen. H's letter, is shown not to have been the cause of the army's inaction; yet a despatch from Gen. McClellan, dated Oct. 22d, whilst disclaiming any reflection on the Q. M. General's Department, reiterates that certain portions of his command were without clothing, and could not move until supplied.

The first intimation McClellan had of his removal was the notification to that effect brought him by Gen. Buckingham. He took formal leave of the different army corps on Monday. In quitting Warrenton he said to the troops, "Stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well." He issued a farewell address to the troops. The last that we hear of "Young Napoleon" is that "he is on his way to Trenton, N. J.," *relieved of all duty*.

In Philadelphia the removal of McClellan met with no sort of favor.

The Chronicle and Republican of Washington, the N. Y. Tribune and N. Y. Times approve of McClellan's removal. The Tribune says: "though done at the last hour, it is not too late, it trusts, to save the country."

The Herald and the World are down on the removal. They say the President has again yielded to the Radical pressure.

At a Democratic "Jubilee" meeting in New York on Monday night, John Van Buren said that Lincoln had made McClellan the next President of the whole Union, though it would be under an amended Constitution.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 10th, says there is no apprehension of a foreign collision, unless it shall grow out of the course of England in allowing privateers to be fitted out in her ports to prey upon American commerce.

All officers belonging to the army of the Potomac are ordered to their several commands immediately.

Com. Pendergrast, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, died on the 7th inst., at the age of 62 years, of paralysis. He was a native of Kentucky.

Lord Lyons recently had an interview with Seward. A Yankee correspondent speaking of the interview says that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England, or any other European power—indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with the recognition of the South.

Gov. Morgan and Collector Barney visited Washington to urge the adequate and immediate protection for New York Harbor. The requisite orders were issued.

The draft in Wisconsin was resisted in Asoko county by a mob, who destroyed the draft box and rolls and attacked the private residences of several prominent citizens.

Gen. McClellan is proposed for the vacant Senatorship in New Jersey. A complimentary dinner was tendered him in New York.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 15th received, containing special dispatch to New York Times from Washington the 14th. The correspondent says that the French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler. In connection with this demand, mention is made of the immense armament now ready at Marseilles. The Spanish Minister has also addressed the Federal Government demanding an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Admiral Farragut's fleet. This act was made more heinous by insults to the Cuban Magistrate, who remonstrated against the wrong done in a neutral port. The Gazette says: The condition of our foreign relations, notwithstanding modifying assurances to the contrary, is threatening, especially with France and Spain.

Buchanan will probably be elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, by the Legislature.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The condition of affairs in our Eastern Counties is far from being satisfactory.—All the accounts we get assure us that every thing is quiet below, and yet the exact whereabouts of the enemy seems not to be known. Since the Yankees took the alarm at Hamilton, and all the force moved in the direction of Plymouth, we have heard nothing from them except the supposition that they had gone up Chowan river. Sufficient time, however, has elapsed to verify this conjecture, and yet we have no reliable information from them.

From various sources it is understood there is still a large force at Newbern, and possibly a considerable number at Washington. The Petersburg Express states that large numbers have left Suffolk, and an advance upon Weldon or Petersburg was looked for, but there is evidently very much uncertainty about their numerous movements.

We are glad to learn that Gen. Evans is in command at Kinston. Active and intelligent scouts seem to be lacking in our Eastern army. It is highly important that our commanders should have full information of all the positions and movements of the enemy. Many believe that a movement upon Goldsboro' is designed, and that the enemy has his eye upon Raleigh.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Charleston Mercury has the following reply to a bitter assault by the Richmond Examiner upon that city and its merchants engaged in the blockade business:

"A single firm in Charleston," John Fraser & Co., have shipped about seven eighths of the cotton that has gone from the ports of the Confederate States for some time past. Not one pound of cotton shipped by that house has gone to the United States, either by sale or capture. Every particle of it has gone to Europe. So much for "the Yankees getting our cotton."

It is broadly asserted that "scarcely a single article applicable to the immediate purposes of the war is brought in by the adventures which "run the blockade so constantly." We affirm, on the contrary, that, in making up the return cargoes, each steamer is first loaded with as much heavy freight for the Government as she can with safety carry, and that then packages of lighter goods are put in to complete the cargo. Most of the latter are also goods of the utmost importance to the Government and the troops, such as shoes, clothes, medicines, &c., &c. The invoices of Messrs. John Fraser & Co. are handed to the agents of the Governments, and they are allowed to take whatever the Government desires, fixing the prices themselves. The balance, which the Government does not want, is advertised and sold at auction. Take, for example, the last steamer that ran the blockade—the Minho—She has brought in of heavy freight for the Government, 367 cases of rifles, containing 7340; 35 cases of swords, containing 2100; 87 cases of ammunition; 39 cases of caps. This was her heavy freight, and as much as she could safely take. Besides this, she had aboard salt and cases of shoes, goods, &c., to complete her cargo. It is not customary to tell the public what the Government takes. This is but a sample of these "adventures."—Almost all the goods brought in here are British goods. Some shoes, some cotton cards, some thread, some cases of calicoes, &c., have been bought at Nassau and brought to Charleston and sold at auction. But they were not paid for in cotton, nor was any cotton sold at Nassau to buy them. The cotton has all gone to Europe. They were paid for by exchange drawn on Liverpool or London. They have generally been articles greatly needed, which we could afford to purchase at Nassau, whether they came from Yankeedom or elsewhere.

SALT AGAIN.

We had a conversation yesterday evening with Jno. N. Washington, Esq., who has just returned from Saltville. He has been there to look after a surply of Salt for Lenoir county. Mr. Washington tells that half a supply for the State is out of the question. He concurs in saying that Mr. Woodfin, the State Commissioner, has done all that human power could enable him to do, and more than he was physically justified in doing, to meet the State's requirements, but has failed from causes wholly beyond his control. He has worked all the pans he could procure and all the water he could command, and the result is very far from what he desired. Mr. Washington has sold a few more pans to Mr Woodfin, which will be immediately put to work, but we tell the people of the State they must bestir themselves and make out their supply at some other place.

The works of the State cannot average more at present, it appears, than from 600 to 700 bushels a day. Some forty working days only remain till Christmas, and allowing 1,000 bushels per day to be made, we have old figures of 40,000 bushels, which is all that can possibly be had towards the minimum supply of 300,000, inclusive of the inconsiderable quantity already furnished.

We lay these facts before the public and leave the matter there, directing at the same time the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and to the operations of Mr. Commissioner Worth. What has he done for the State?—*Raleigh State Journal.*

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

LOUISIANA SALT MINES.

We had an interview with Dr. J. N. Simmons, who has just returned from Jackson and Vicksburg, and from whom we have learned many interesting things concerning the recent salt discoveries and operations in Louisiana.

1st. The Lake Bistineau works. This lake is between Clenville and Bossier Parishes in Northwest Louisiana, some 15 or 20 miles this side of Shreveport. A large number of hands are making salt there from the water of the lake, by boiling, the same as salt is obtained at the salt wells in Virginia; and the salt is the same kind—fine, white, and comparatively pure. A very large amount—many thousands of bushels are being made there daily; but operations will cease before a great while, as the winter rains overflow the whole region of the lake and the country adjacent.—They are improving the time, and will make all they can before these rains drive them out. If the winter is a dry one, they may be able to work there till in January or possibly till February.

2d. The newly discovered mine of fossil or rock salt, near New Iberia. This mine is in St. Mary's Parish, near the coast. This is a solid salt formation some 16 to 18 feet below the surface, and is quite extensive. It is in Man Island.—Tests have been made over 50 acres, and it is found to be fully that extensive. How much more extensive it is, is not known. It is solid like a rock, and is quite hard and dry. It does not deliquiate, or liquify by absortion in the air, as common salt, owing to its purity and firmness. It can be shipped in boxes, hogsheads, or almost any way—the same as huge lumps of coal, or stones from a quarry. It is the same kind as the rock salt in Poland, and is the purest and most preservative of any salt in the world. It is obtained by blasting, as it is too hard to dig up rapidly. This bed of salt has been dug to the depth of over 80 feet, and no bottom or under surface reached. It seems that the supply is inexhaustible.

The discovery of the salt was in this wise. A well was dug there in 1814, which afforded salt water. This fact was known to those who owned the premises all the while—though no use was made of the well. Some time ago, the proprietor gave directions to a few hands to dig the well down deeper and see what discovery could be made with instructions to cease operations at dinner time if no further evidence of the existance of salt could be found. Just before dinner, the great bed of salt was struck.

Dr. Simmons informs us that the Government has taken possession of this valuable mine. He was told that the proprietor of the land was preparing to work it extensively when the Confederate States Government claimed it under the pre-emption or other land laws of the United States, relating to the public lands in Louisiana. These pre-emptions or grants, made titles to the pre-emptions or guarantees, reserving to the Government all the minerals that might exist in them. Under this reservation the Confederate government claims the salt mine and has taken possession of it, and is preparing to work it on a large scale. A sufficient force is now there to keep off Yankees by land and they cannot reach it with gunboats.

We announced some time ago that a salt trade had sprung up between some man claiming to be a French subject in New Orleans, and some of the people of Jackson and other parts of Mississippi. We hear that the same individual or officials, who had the sugar seized in Mississippi last spring, are supposed to be chiefly instrumental in getting up this corrupt and demoralizing trade, by the consent of Beast Butler. We are happy to announce that our Government has summarily put a stop to it. We have no objections to our people getting salt—provided they do so honorably; but we prefer for us all to do without salt or anything else, rather than make a corrupt bargain with Brute Beast Butler to obtain it.

THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

The following in relation to the cotton famine is from the London "Times:"

STOCKPORT.

There has been a greater increase in destitution in this town during the past week than has previously taken place within the same period since the commencement of the cotton famine. There is an increase during the week of 551 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, and of no fewer than 1,005 persons assisted by the various relief committees. The latter bodies do not now extend assistance to any persons who are in receipt of parochial aid, and it therefore follows from these figures that the increase in the number of persons subsisting on charity in the town within the short period named, is, in round numbers, 1,500. As may be imagined from these facts, the state of employment in the town has materially altered for the worse, and from the latest returns issued it appears the number of operatives working full time is 3,570, against 3,648 last week; the number working short time is 7,099 against 8,499 last week; and the number totally unemployed has risen to 9,284 from 7,806 the preceding week.

Taking into consideration the members of other trades, it is now calculated that there are about 10,000 persons out of work in the borough, the loss of weekly wages being 7,500*l*. The total number of persons receiving relief, either from the guardians or the relief committees, is 18,907,

out of a population at the last census of a little more than 54,000. The expenditure of the Poor Law Guardians is, of course, rapidly increasing, and at the last meeting of that body it was stated that the cost of out-door relief during the week was 609*l* 5s. showing an increase of 35*l*. 0s. 2d upon the preceding week. The number of applications for relief was 880, of which 187 were new cases. A new poor-rate, of 5s. in the pound, was levied on Saturday, which it is thought will last four months, when a further rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound will become necessary. Donations to the funds of the Central Relief Committee continue to be received.

SALES OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

For several days past, Mr. Receiver Wilder has been selling at auction—Col. J. H. Cook Auctioneer—a variety of property of alien enemies, confiscated under the retaliatory law of the Confederate Congress. The prices at which furniture, wines, &c., sold were generally enormous, rivalling the prices of goods that run the blockade. Among the sales were 10 shares of Bank of Fayetteville stock, confiscated as the property of the Hon. Edward Stanly, which brought $70, the par being $50; and 10 shares of Bank of Clarendon stock, belonging to a Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania, sold at 67 50, par $50. Fine old Sherry wine brought $20 a gallon; pint bottles of Scotch whiskey $3 50 each.

Other sales were made of stocks not confiscated but belonging to persons here, as follows:

42 shares Bank of Fayetteville at 67-50; 30 Bank of Clarendon at $66, and 30 do. at 55 50. A Confederate Bond of $1000 was sold at $1065, on which interest since July 1 had accrued.—*Fay. Observer.*

SOWING WHEAT.

In time of a great scarcity like the present, says an exchange, he is a benefactor to his race who devises ways and means for increasing the stock of provisions. Seed wheat is said to be very much in demand with our planters, and in the absence of a supply it is a benefit to the community to learn how to make a small quantity supply a great need. We have been requested to state, by a gentleman of great experience, that enough wheat is left in the straw after the most diligent threshing to furnish every planter with seed enough.—As it is well nigh impossible to separate the wheat from the straw, he says the straw may be sown in drills, and not only supply the seed wheat but be a very good manure and secure a full stand and an abundant crop. This suggestion is worthy of consideration especially by those who have little or no seed wheat.

The Comfort Cloak.—A Substitute for Overcoats and Blankets for our Army.—I see that great complaint is made of the want of clothing for our army. Allow me to suggest a cheap and warm substitute for a blanket and overcoat, and which can be made by any country matron.

Take a sufficient quantity of common cotton shirting, dye it brown with the black walnut, cut it and make it in the form of a large loose cloak, without sleeves, leaving slits for the arms; wad it with cotton batting, in thin layers like a quilt, fix an oil cloth cape to it, reaching down to the waist, the throat and breast part to be fastened with strings—and you have the most complete cloak and blanket a soldier ever slept in, and much lighter than the woolen coat.

The writer of this used one an entire winter, in the Northern part of Iowa, where the cold is intense, and he can assure you he never was more comfortably clad.

The object of the oil cloth cape is to protect the garment as well as the arms from the rain. The collar should be made wide so as to cover the ears and neck when raised.

All the old woolen stockings, carpets, blankets, &c., should be gathered up, well washed and pulled to pieces, spun into cloth, and made up into pantaloons and jackets.

All the old shoes and boots should be repaired and sent to all the companies in the field.

Let the ladies in each city, county, town or neighborhood, make up garments for their companies and send them forward by a trusty agent. We have no time to lose—winter is upon us and our boys are shivering.—*Enquirer.*

Prisoners.—It is stated that 18,000 prisoners have been exchanged at Vicksburg, 20,000 at Varina, Va., and that we have yet in our hands a surplus of 8,000 to 10,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

Many persons in this State are ready to contribute what they may require in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North Carolina provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Gov. Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeans, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's Districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the Brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their District or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Capt. J. F. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for Hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

The Excitement in Northern Texas.

We have been permitted by the Governor to look over the official accounts of the discovery of the secret abolition organization in Northern Texas, and the quick justice meted out to the traitors.

The organization appears to be one of recent date. It purports to have been started in the North, and to embrace numbers of the Northern army in its fold. It also purports to extend to at least several companies of the organized militia of Northern Texas. How far it extends in that direction we are not prepared to say. The bulk of its membership in Texas is in Cook, Wise, Denton, Grayson, ect., counties. It also reaches down to Austin. Its first pretended object is to resist conscription. The chief object is to keep up a spy system for the Northern army. It has a grip, a sign and a password. In case a member divulges he is to be hunted to the ends of the earth. In case of a draft of the militia to meet a Northern invasion, the members are to go along and desert when the battle comes on. The testimony elicited also points to an invasion of Texas from Kansas. It refers moreover to a concurrent invasion by way of Galveston, and that both armies are to meet in Austin.

The organization has been found to extend to all classes of the community, clergymen, professional men, farmers, ect. Among the number, we are pained to find the name of Dr. R. T. Lively, of Sherman, a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State, and heretofore most highly esteemed, having enjoyed some of the highest offices in that body. The whole substance and machinery of the organization has been discovered. A jury of twelve good men are empannelled in each county, and the guilty parties are brought before it and the evidence taken. It is in every case so conclusive that there is no getting around it. Several of the guilty have, after condemnation, made full confession and while under the gallows declared that they deserved death. In Gainesville twenty-two have been hung. Trials are now going on in all the counties. The testimony goes to show that most of the initiated have joined the society since the 15th of September.

It is very certain that nothing of this character could have gained any formidable dimensions in Texas. It is simply out of the question. The society is now nipped; all its members are known and will hereafter be watched.

MARRIED:

In Bethania, on Thursday the 13th inst., by Rev. J. F. Siewers, Dr. A. L. MOCK to Miss PAULINA LEHMAN.

"Bright be the world before them,
Now travellers on life's road;
May cloudless skies bend o'er them,
And light be sorrow's load!
May all their years be many,
And every joy but seem
To them the realizing
Of life's long, blissful dream."

F. S. G.

DIED:

In Petersburg, Va., on the 25th of Oct. 1862, BARNABAS P. HAYWORTH, of the army, son of John and Rebecca Hayworth, in his 22d year.

*** Patriot and Standard copy.

In Davidson County, on the 11th of Nov. 1862, REBECCA JANE, daughter of John and Rebecca Hayworth, in her 28th year.

She has found the joy of Heaven,
She is one of the angel band,
To her head a crown is given
And a harp to her little hand.
Oh! friends of her mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
Who are walking still in this "vale of tears,"
She waits to welcome you.

Of diptheria, in this county, on the 16th inst., MARTHA F. VANCE, daughter of John F. and Sarah E. Vance, aged 10 years 2 months and 2 days.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all have passed away,
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and endless day."

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, above High Point, will sell at public auction in the town of Salem, on the first Tuesday in January 1863, the Road, Toll-houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale. JESSE WALKER, Com.

Nov. 14, 1862. 29-ts.

New Advertisements.

Take Notice.

I WILL sell at public auction on the 16th day of December next, (to be continued from day to day until all my property is sold) consisting of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming Tools, 30 head of HOGS, and several head of CATTLE, one Four Horse Wagon, and Blacksmith Tools, and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SOLOMON SPAINHOWER.

Little Yadkin, Stokes Co., N. C. 30-ts-pd

NOTICE.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Tucker, deceased, on the 29th day of December next, at the late residence of the deceased, in Surry county, upon a credit of six or twelve months, I shall sell

7 LIKELY SLAVES,

to wit: 4 Boys about 18 years old, a Negro Man and a likely Girl with her first child.

At the same time, I shall sell some Stock and various articles of Household Furniture.

JNO. M. CLOUD, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1862. 30-3t.

*** Greensboro' Patriot copy three times and forward account.

"Board of Sustenance."

OF FORSYTH COUNTY:

Each member of the "Board of Sustenance," is hereby most earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Board at the Court-house on Monday December 1st. Our charge is to see that no Soldier's family of this County, shall suffer. Winter is upon us,—everything is scarce and high,—money will not even purchase the necessaries of life, and we must meet, consult together, and devise the best means to assist those committed to our care. E. A. VOGLER, President.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1862. [30-2w

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
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BY THE TELEGRAPH
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FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newborn in 1853. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

PEACH-LEATHER.

ANY quantity of PEACH-LEATHER wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

Apply to A. FOGLE or
ROB'T DESCHWEINITZ.

Salem, Nov. 14, 1862. 29-4w

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

John W. Chambers, and wife and others, vs Abram J. Martin and wife and others. } Petition to divide lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abram J. Martin and his wife Harriet, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*; and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JAMES RIERSON, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Danbury, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1862.

J. RIERSON, Jr., c. c. c.

Nov. 7th, 1862. 29-6t-pr.adv.$5

DESERTERS,

CAMP NEAR DAUEY'S BLUFF, Nov. 11th, 1862.

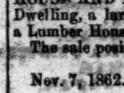
THE following named members of Co. B, 2nd N. C. Battalion, being absent without permission, are, by order of the General, advertised as deserters.

Wm. Snider, Wesley Snider, James Hampton, Christian Slater, Wm. Jackson, Columbus Lancaster, Cornelius Lancaster, Wesley Shields.

$30 reward will be paid for each of the men if brought to this camp, or $15 if confined till sent for.

H. C. WHEELER,
Commanding Company.

Notice.



ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN December next, in the town of Dobson, Surry county, N. C., I will sell for Cash, that beautiful and desirable property, known as the THOMAS SMITH HOUSE AND LOT, on which there is a fine new Dwelling, a large and commodious Store House, a Lumber House, and all necessary out-houses.

The sale positive.

JOB WORTH, TRUSTEE.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-td

Notice.

ALL persons having books belonging to the "SALEM READING SOCIETY" in their possession, are hereby requested to return them without delay to T. C. Pfohl, Librarian of the Society.

S. THOS. PFOHL, SECRETARY.

Salem, Oct. 31st, 1862. 27-4t

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina:

Whereas, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism and regardful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law to Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistance to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. While thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

Leather for the Forsyth Soldiers.

WE have obtained the consent of the Quarter Master department, of C. S. A., to suspend their contract with us, so as to enable us to sell to the friends of the needy Forsyth Soldiers in the field, leather sufficient to furnish them with shoes.

This cannot be done at once, but we hope by the latter part of next week, to have a lot of patterns blocked out, so that some may be supplied. We expect to have a list from each Forsyth Capatin of the members of his Company from this county, who are now in actual ACTIVE service and needing shoes; and application need be made for no others. The shoes, when made, will be returned as soon as possible, with the name of the person for whom they are intended, so that they may be forwarded with the other supplies.

All the business connected with this matter will be attended to by Chas. Brietz, Esq., at his Shoe Shop. HINE & Co.

Oct. 30th, 1862. 27-tf

ESTRAY HORSE.

ESTRAYED from the subscriber, on Wednesday Oct 29th, at High Point, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, a "star" upon the forehead, and one white hind foot.—He is "ewe necked," near five feet high, and about 13 years old.

Any person taking up said horse will please inform me, or deliver him to me, and he will be suitably rewarded.—Address,

J. L. HOBSON,
Forbush P. O., Yadkin County, N. C.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t-pd.

ALMANAC.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Oct. 1862.

100 Bushels

Best Winter Oats ot exchange for Corn. Enquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1 EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

at the Salem Drug Store.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption and not for speculation,) for which the highes market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.
Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolds,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	E. H. McClanahan
Jesse Coofer	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Hensdale,	Mrs. E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Heptinstall, 3	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Williams.
Miss Annie Johnson.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.
Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages	
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umoer,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
at the Salem Drug Store.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.
July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realised us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.
Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 25th, 1862. 49-1m

Census of North Carolina

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,956	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,367	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	279	8186	14311
Bladen	6,833	436	5327	11996
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,565	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1988	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4.473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7.480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3.596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

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VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

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Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson, Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn, Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,

NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
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John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advise of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.
Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.
Nov. 10, 1861. 31-tf